the SPECTATOR

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Dave Van Ronk - Folk-Weekend entertainer to appear in the Chapel, tomorrow at 8 PM.

Admission Office to Consider Student Conducted Interview

BY KEN GIVENS

A program for interviews of admissions candidates by students is under consideration by Hamilton's Office of Admission.

A subcommittee of the Student Admissions Committee composed of SAC chairman Frank Anechiarico '71, Jeff Green '71 and Julian Bernstein '71 submitted a written statement outlining the purpose and aim of the program to the Office of Admission two weeks ago.

The Student Admissions Committee said that the Office of Admission had reacted favorably toward the proposed program. Although Associate Secretary of Admission Christopher W. Covert did not commit himself to a definite opinion, he commented that the program "has merit." At present it is not known when the Office of Admission will act on the proposal.

Bernstein said that the SAC developed the student interview program "as the Committee reevaluated its role on the campus and searched for ways to represent the interests of students in the admissions process."

The Committee wrote in its statement to the Office of Admission: "Our program for student interview is in no way an attempt to usurp powers for the sake of student influence...it is an attempt to provide the admissions committee with more information and an additional point of view with which the committee can make its decisions."

By this proposed program, the student interview of the high school student would be an addition to the standard interview and would be optional to the high school student. If the student chooses to have a student interview, then the staff interviewer would leave matters of extracurricular affairs, for the most part, to the student interview.

The student interviewer would give the candidate a tour of the campus and would be obliged to write a brief report of the interview. The aims of the student interviewer are to get an idea of what the high school student can contribute to the College and to present the candidate an additional idea of what the College is really like.

Anyone interested in this program, should it be approved by the Office of Admission, should contact Frank Anechiarico, Jeff Green or Julian Bernstein.

Frank Anechiarico '71

New Kirkland Requirements: 4th Humanities Core Optional

BY JUNE DECTER

Under a new proposal approved by the Kirkland faculty, the fourth semester of the Humanities Core would be available, but not required for graduation. The proposal was made by members of the Humanities Division.

A member of the division emphasized that the change from a four semester to a three semester core program is not a major alteration in the core system, but merely a curricular change within the Humanities section of the Core.

Since Kirkland's Constitution states that each division has final control over its curriculum, the proposal, for all practical purposes, will be implemented. The details of restructuring and restaffing the departments offerings are up to the department. It has yet to be decided whether it is necessary for the Assembly to ratify this decision.

By having fewer Core courses taught second semester, a greater selection of elective courses will be offered in the Humanities. The change will also allow this year's freshmen to switch their Humanities Core after the first semester.

The issue of Core re-evaluation was first brought up at a meeting of the President's Advisory Group, after which, the Social Science Division drew up a proposal for an alternative to the present Core system.

The Humanities Division responded to these proposals and held several meetings concerning possible procedures for changing the Core. The three semester core program is a product of these meetings.

The question of whether to keep or abolish the entire Core System is a matter affecting the entire community, and would have to be discussed in the Assembly. The Curriculum Policy Committee of the Assembly. is planning to discuss the viability of distribution requirements in the various disciplines as an alternative to the Core System.

Faculty Council Postpones Change of Honor Code

BY JOSEPH SEWELL

The Hamilton Academic Council postponed a decision on the Honor Court amendment to lessen the penalty for academic fraud, because of the ambiguous wording of the present amendment. The proposed amendment was approved by the student body this fall.

Dean Winton Tolles, a member of the Academic Council, explained the Council's lack of action: "We want to know what is intended by the word 'may'."

Dean Tolles was referring to the section of the amendment which states: "For the first offense the committee *may* recommend to the Faculty a failure (F or FF) in the course. For the second offense the committee *may* recommend to the Faculty either suspension or expulsion from the College."

The present article of the Honor Code recommends suspension or expulsion for an upperclassman's first offense.

The Honor Court and the Council met yesterday to discuss the use of the word "may." The entire faculty will vote on the decision made by the Academic Council in December.

Steve Kinsky, Chairman of the Honor Court, stated that if the present amendment is rejected, the Court would be forced to draw up and propose a new amendment.

Asked why the Honor Code was being changed, Kinsky replied: "The penalty is too harsh for upper classmen. It's hurting the Honor system."

Steve Kinsky '71

Questionnaire Reveals Kirkland 1971 Plans

BY JUDY CROWN

Dean Doris Friedensohn has just received the results of a questionnaire taken to determine the goals of Kirkland's class of 1971. Twelve out of a possible twenty-four seniors responded.

Many seniors show an interest in doing graduate work in such fields as psychology, law, music, architecture, French, and anthropology. Money is a problem to many. Some seniors plan on getting jobs, while others are completely unsure of their future.

Many seniors feel that Kirkland has insufficiently prepared them for their future in the "outside world." Others attributed that uncertainty to themselves.

Practically all the seniors questioned indicated that they would like to receive more guidance in the field of career opportunities, graduate school admissions, and fellowships.

Amy Day is a Kirkland senior who plans to study art next year in New York City. She may eventually go on to graduate school. She feels that "advising is done badly, you must do things yourself. You have to stick your foot out in order to get things done. Too many Kirkland girls aren't used to this freedom. You have to say what you want to do and do it."

Liz Rubin, who is completing Kirkland in three years, can understand Kirkland's dilemma. "They have never done this before; they're reaching out in the dark. There is a meeting of the senior class with President Babbitt, Dean Schneider, and Dean Friedensohn scheduled for November 19. If the meeting does something for us, we'll have good things to say about Kirkland's handling of the situation."

Hedy Veith is another accelerated senior who may or may not ultimately go on to graduate school. Hedy feels that "Kirkland gave no guidance whatsoever in advising seniors on future plans. They could give no information on the GRE's. Kirkland kept referring us to Hamilton information sources...There was total confusion on the senior project policy statement. They change it every two seconds...The idea of the seniors meeting with Babbitt, Schneider, and Friedensohn is good. It should have been done earlier, as graduate school applications have to be in soon.

— News Briefs —

PHILOSOPHY CORE LECTURE

Mr. Azim Nanji, a graduate student at the Institute of Islamic Studies, at McGill University, will speak Monday evening at 8 in the Physics Auditorium. Mr. Nanji's topic is "A Philosophy of Education in the Ikhwan al Safa (Brethren of Sincerity)."

RICHARDSON, ADVISER TO FOREIGN STUDENTS

Professor of Government Channing Richardson has been appointed Adviser to Foreign Students for Hamilton.

CHAUVINIST UNIVERSITIES

WASHINGTON (CPS) — Twenty-five colleges and universities have been given specific recommendations for eliminating employment discrimination against women, according to an official in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's contract compliance division. Recommendations vary from institution to institution, he said, but they include eliminating differences in pay scales for men and women, increasing numbers of female faculty members, and broadening the bases of recruitment of women.

DICK GREGORY CLAIMS STUDENT IS NEW NIGGER

MADISON (CPS) — Dick Gregory told an audience of 1500 at Ri pon College that, "America has found a new nigger - the white College student."

"Today," Gregory said, "the white college student is America's newest 'nigger'," after citing intervals in US history when the Jewish, Irish, Italian, and black man had served the role and been forced to reject it. He asserted that the murder of four Kent students marked their initiation into the "nigger" role.

PEOPLE'S PARK TO HOUSE DORMS

BERKLEY (CPS) - Housing for married students will be built on the site of the controversial "People's Park," near the campus of the University of California at Berkeley, according to the grounds and building committee of the university's regents. In the spring of 1969, one student was killed during disturbances that began when the university tried to close the park. Since that time the land has been used for parking lots and playing fields.

QUIPS OF THE YEARS

"There is no question that the Communist menace in French Indochina has been stopped." — General J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff, US Army, Taipei, Formosa, Oct. 27, 1951.

"There is no reason why the French forces should not remain in Indochina and win." — Richard M. Nixon, Vice-President of the US, Wash. DC, April 16, 1954.

"I fully expect victory...after six more months of hard fighting." — General Henri-Eugene Navarre, Commander in Chief of French Forces, Hanoi, Vietnam, Jan. 1, 1954.

1962 (9000 US troops in Vietnam) "United States aid to South Vietnam has reached a peak and will start to level off..." — Robert S. McNamara, Sec. of Defense, New York Times, May 12, 1962.

1963: "I can safely say that the end of the war is in sight." — General Paul D. Harkins, US Commander, South Vietnam, Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 31, 1963.

1964: (16,000 US troops in Vietnam) "I am hopeful we can bring back additional numbers of men. I say this because I personally believe this is a war the Vietnamese must fight...I don't believe we can take on that combat task for them." — Robert S. McNamara, Feb. 3, 1964.

1965: (184,000 US troops in Vietnam) "President Johnson suggested that the Vietcong were now 'swinging wildly'." — The New York Times, July 10, 1965.

1966: (340,000 US troops in Vietnam) "I see no reason to expect any significant increase in the level of the tempo of operations in South Vietnam." — Robert S. McNamara, Oct., 1966.

1967: (448,000 US troops in Vietnam) "During the past year tremendous progress has been made..." — General Westmoreland, July 13, 1967.

1968: (536,000 US troops in Vietnam) "Our forces have achieved an unbroken string of victories which, in the aggregate, is something new in our military history." — General Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Wash. DC, Aug. 31, 1968.

1970: "They have been in a war for years and years and they are quite debilitated and decimated, and I don't think they are capable with any kind of resistance of continuing this fight." — Spiro T. Agnew, Vice-President of the US, "Face the Nation" (CBS-TV), May 3, 1970.

Kirkland Language Requirements Vary

BY BARBARA FRIEDMAN

Kirkland's language proficiency requirement varies among divisions. When questioned Dean Doris Friedensohn referred to the Kirkland catalog for an explanation:

"Language requirements at Kirkland are set by each of the four divisions of the curriculum and may vary from one to the other. At entrance each student will have an opportunity to meet a division's language proficiency requirement by examination. A score of at least 600 in the CEEB Achievement Test in foreign language may be substituted for the proficiency examination."

Dean Doris Friedensohn

Dean Friedensohn went on to say that the only two divisions that absolutely require language proficiency are humanities and science. For an arts division major, the requirement depends on the relevance of the language to the student's individual program. It has not been determined if an interdepartmental major will have to fulfill a language requirement.

A social science major has two alternatives: she can show competence in either statistics or methodology. One course in either subject at Hamilton should enable a student to meet this requirement.

The student should be able to pass the language proficiency exam after one year of a language at a college level. The French, German, and Spanish exams are made up by Hamilton language departments. Exams in languages such as Hebrew and Latin are either made up at Kirkland or obtained from other sources. All exams include no oral work.

There is no limit to how many times a student may take the exam. The decision whether a student passes is made by faculty members who grade the tests. Dean Friedensohn indicated that if a student finds she cannot pass the exam, she can get around it by changing her division major. Also, there is the possibility that by having an interdepartmental major the student will not have to meet the language requirement.

A student who has completed her junior year without meeting the requirement can ask for an extension of another semester, at the end of which she will repeat the proficiency test.

Free School of Clinton Begins Term Smoothly

BY BRUCE WILLIAMS

Over 125 people from the Hamilton-Kirkland community and the surrounding area attended the first two weeks of the Free School sessions. Stu Kestenbaum '73, Steve Weisman '73 and Betsy Hume '73 stated that the classes are "more successful" and "running smoother" than last year.

The most heavily attended classes were Macrame and the Music of Beethoven. However, Kestenbaum emphasized that "all classes seemed to be going well."

Directors expressed disappointment in the number of people who only talked about the school but never actually attended classes. One class had to be cancelled before the start of the school simply because it generated little interest, while two new courses, Yoga and Musical Instruments From Trees, were just started.

Of the total 125 odd participants, 20 from outside the Hamilton Kirkland commun ity signed up for classes, including three Utica women in the cinema course.

Several professors expressed interest in experimenting with new educational ideas in the context of the Free School outside of a strict classroom environment.

A benefit in the Coffeehouse for the Free School netted $100. The Free School anticipates an additional $150 from the Student Senate Contingency Fund.

Kestenbaum commented that "the organizers have no say in what goes on. The classes will do what they think is right." A person may initiate a class at anytime he wishes and any course will be continued as long as there is interest in it.

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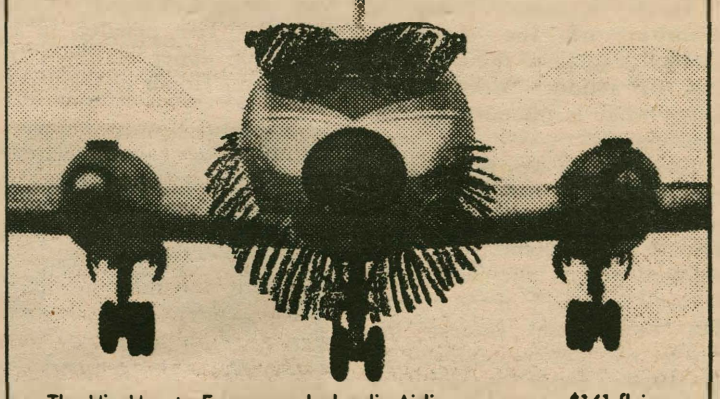

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Editorials

Opinion

Although we have explained the nature of the column "Comment" several times in the past, recent complaints received by the editors of the *Spectator* reflect a misunderstanding of the column's purpose and incidence. More importantly, these complaints may reflect confusion over the various forms of opinion expressed in the *Spectator*.

Fortunately, dispersing doubts about the official opinion of the Editorial Board is a simple task. Only monographs identified as and appearing under the heading EDITORIALS represent opinions of the editors of the *Spectator*. Columns written by members of the the *Spectator* staff reflect the views only of the columnist. Similarly, reviews which appear in the Arts and Entertainment section reflect the opinions only of the reviewer.

The editors will not tamper with the opinions of a columnist or reviewer. We will only seek to insure that he expresses his views cogently and maintains a certain journalistic objectivity. It would be most unfortunate if all opinions expressed in the *Spectator* emanated from a select few. Newspaper editors do not have a monopoly on opinion, even if they sometimes act as if they do.

We also feel we have a responsibility to print opinions not originating within the staff. "Comment" is one vehicle used to fulfill this responsibility. Letters to the Editor is another. It is unfortunate that "Comment" is not used by more of our readers with greater consistency. Its irregular incidence, however, should never be construed as further editorial opinion of the editors of the *Spectator*.

Construction

At a time when attention is focused on the construction and lack of progress at Kirkland, most people overlook the new library site on Hamilton's main quad.

Efficiently, quickly, and neatly, a remarkable amount of work seems to have been done in a short time. In spite of the limited access to the site, the construction crew has contained the construction. In a remarkably small area, preserving trees, grass and roads wherever possible. In contrast to that omnipresent construction workers at Kirkland, who peer through windows in the morning and take a few peaks in McEwen during lunch, the workers at the library are hardly noticed.

Stop by and watch Fred Hansen's team at work. They are perhaps the most professional group at work on the Hill. They certainly get more done with less noise than anybody else.

Comment

BY JOHN EAGER

Sitting here surrounded by a collection of Mencken acidity, I started wondering what I could write about. Television perhaps, with its phosphor-dot illusions and McLuhanesque fantasies. A book maybe, of some caustic comments about public notables.

Have you ever walked through the fourth stack level of the library and thought about all those men who spent years of their lives in the production of a book no one would read? Look at the titles sometimes, perhaps reading the introductions or glancing at chapter headings. There's a degrading mortality about ideas. So, in writing, I must remember that even if one person were to adopt an idea offered here it will soon be forgotten— even the most offensive.

I have to admit to being bored with articles and letters on drugs. At what stage of cultural adolescence do we learn to accept responsibility for our mistakes? America, drugs are not a problem, they are a symptom. Break away from Gomer Pyle cavorting around in the Marine Corps that never gets anywhere near burning babies long enough to admit you made some mistakes. Yes, even in America mistakes can happen. Recognize that your children are the true judgment of your own ability to cope with the world—as our childlren will be the measure of our ability.

But I digress. If America has a drug problem, it is because one is wanted. Bear with me. Face it, drugs were used for years to keep the blacks in the ghettoes, to keep them under the white establishment's control. Malcolm X saw that. Are we too smart to learn from him? Is it so hard to see that drugs have been used to alienate the youth of the country, creating a polarization that obscures the real problems? Is it so hard from there to see that this is done by the people who don't want America to see the problem?

Is it so hard to see who they are?

They've tried to convince our parents that nothing we do is valid, that all youth movements should be suspected as being part of the International Communist Freako-Pervo-Devo-Sickie World Conspiracy.

Ecologists: Do you want to get the Average American to help you? Explain to him that his property values are damaged by pollution, that the bureaucracies of union and business are hurting the very thing he's working for. But don 't expect him to believe you, no matter how solid the evidence.

Can you remember how much effort has gone into proving that the Cambodian incursion was a success, even though Phnom Penh is falling to the communists? Can you see that it's just one more step to discredit anything we say?

Drugs are not a problem. Alienation is a problem. Fear is a problem. Ignorance is a problem. Or are they merely symptons of diseased America? We'd better learn fast, before the age of repression starts—an age that will make the Stalinist purges look like a child's birthday party.

feedback

Letzelter

To the editor:

I read with dismay your editorial on Mr. Letzelter. It would seem to me that a man who has been on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for so many years deserves a fairer deal from the *Spectator*. Having had a much longer and a much closer contact with him than you have had, I can say that we are losing a respected member of the community and a trusted friend.

Sincerely,
Marcel J. Moraud

Trustees

Washington, D.C.

To the Editor:

This Hamcol undergraduate has no intention of being represented by Mr. Leinwand's letter of Oct. 23, or, for that matter, Mr. Leinwand himself.

The suggestion that we consider "putting Hamilton undergraduates on the Board of Trustees" strikes one as resulting from a lack of awareness of the problems confronting trustees, of the complexity of these problems, and of the necessary qualifications for dealing with them. As much as I love and respect my fellow students, I shudder at the thought of having any one of them "represent" me on the trustee level. The trustees of the college are responsible for long-range programs and overall planning, as well as immediate student needs. Being so responsible, they must have not only an idea of what's happening "around the quad," but also a sense of overview combined with a good degree of experience outside of our dolomite stockade. Only with these tools can they, in the current jargon, "relate" the orientation of the college, in both the short and long run, to the life outside of it. College life has often been criticized as not being "relevant." Undergraduates, when it comes to large-scale academic programming and social planning, do not have the necessary qualifications for making it so. Indeed, what do they themselves have to relate to outside of the college? They can study and decide on the direction of their immediate community and inform others of their needs, but they do do *not* possess the borad knowledge and experience to make a decision on problems that affect the direction of the entire overview, a sense of history—something, as Stewart Alsop has pointed out, this generation lacks. I would carry that a step further and say it is something which youth in general lacks. A sense of history comes from neither reading the right books, nor aging one's self, but more probably from a certain degree of experience which (may I be so *gauche* as to suggest it) may take a little time to attain.

A student's main experience is in the student world. His greatest qualifications are to comment on direction and orientation *within* that world. He is, in general, not qualified to reconcile the needs and desires of that world with those of the larger world, i.e. in the form of decisions which must guide the institution in both worlds.

Looking at fellow undergraduates as a whole, I find their characteristics less than ideal for such a demanding role. As part of the body, I find myself in agreement with many of its goals and ideals, but I am also aware of its lack of ability to organize, to follow through, and, more importantly, to manage its own house, namely the student government in admirable fashion. These are characteristics of the immaturity that is youth. The necessary qualifications for a position on the Board of Trustees are not to be found among the youths on campus. And if you don't believe me, look around you, baby, look around.

Furthermore, I find Mr. Leinwand's arrogance toward the Board and toward his fellow students intolerable. His suggestion demeans the credentials of the trustees for decision-making, and fails to

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William Kunstler Talks About

The following interview of Chicago Seven Defense Attorney William Kunstler was conducted by Paul Hagerman. Mr. Kunstler was at Hamilton and Kirkland last Wednesday evening, November 11, when he addressed close to a thousand members of the college community in the Hamilton Gym. Mr. Kunstler consented to the interview prior to his lecture.

Mr. Kunstler, why are you here? What message are you trying to bring to the type of student found at a rather staid, middle class, small liberal arts college. ?

Kunstler: That's much too formal a way of putting it, I think. One, I'm here simply because we have an invitation, two, the money comes in very handy for our appeal, thirdly, and most important, I have taken almost every opportunity to speak whether it pays or it doesn't pay, whether or not it's on a campus-type situation or not.

As far as message goes, I have a rather abrasive thing to discuss, and that's my own opinion as to whether there is a revolutionary fervour, whether there is a possibility of a revolution. I am looking for a revolution. The word revolution has many definitions. I think my definition might be different from someone else's. But I am looking for a revolution in American life. My hope is that...I guess I have to have this hope, that it occurs non-violently. My feeling is that it probably cannot occur non-violently...not totally, anyway. Essentially, that's the message.

Do you think that left-wing violent revolution can succeed in this country?

K. No. The idea of a classical-type revolution can never succeed. The French Revolution, storming the Bastille—I think that's a myth now. It's too urban a society, too industrialized a society. I think, though, that a revolution of a chaos is possible, that chaos in the ghetto, chaos on the ce campus, is the type of revolution of the future. You can't win an armed revolution, you can be terroristic. You can blow up buildings, you can create panic, that can be done. But there's no victory in an armed struggle. It might hold the ghetto, and it might hold a few campuses but I don't think you could get a military victory. It will be a Vietcong type, a limited Vietcong type operation. I don't think that's more than a hope.

Well, aren't we already in the midst of that kind of revolution now?

K. No. It's not that chaotic. It almost was in May. I think that's what caused the great fear, what caused the whole emphasis on campus disorder to reach the proportions it has. Those who really run the show were very much afraid.

It seems that more people are coming to be shocked and afraid and intolerant not only of what reformists-radicals are doing, but what they have to say, and the main uprising seems to be growing smaller—more isolated. All that energy that moderate and liberal students were supposed to put into the reform of the system last May has dissipated very rapidly.

K. You're speaking on two levels. And I think we have to address ourselves on two levels. First of all, to be turned off because a policeman is killed or a building is bombed I think is a mistake. This is going to be used, this abrasive thing of policemen being shot, of buildings being destroyed, as a kind of a Reichstag fire, very successfully employed in Germany. To take an instance, there, actually done by the state, by the Nazi party, here, maybe done sometimes by the state, too, but to take incidents that are violent in nature and then to upgrade them, so that they appear to encompass a much wider spectrum of society, take the radical student, and then to expand him till it's almost every student, I think is always a useful device of all stystems. I think to fall for it is very dangerous. As the German people fell for the Reichstag. Extremely dangerous.

I think anyone can criticize bombing a building—I do—criticize killing a policeman. But those are minor episodes, and should not obscure the major fight, shouldn't obscure the fact that the system is going to try to scare everybody, and use that to expand outwards. It's a very effective device. The use of the Communist Party by our government was the original scapegoat. Now the Communist Party is essentially in favor, and taken off the list. They've served their purpose. Now, they have seventy percent FBI agents paying dues. So it's served its purpose. Now the Panthers are on the list, the students are on the list.

Secondly, the second part of the question was that nothing has happned since May. Well, the Boston Tea party was in 1773. And nothing happened much until 1776. It doesn't all come at once. These are all progressions to something else. You can't keep the same level of energy. But that's nothing desperate. That's nothing that means that people must say, "we hit the peak in May, now for our lifetime it's all over. We're done." That's not true. I don't know what the next episode will be. Kent State is reliving again, now, is reliving again now with the indictments. No, I don't know what the next step is, something is going to happen somewhere. The situation is getting too intense, on too many levels. It may be provoked by a terrorist. A terrorist may set off a bomb ten minutes from now, somewhere. And that may produce a counter-reaction, and that will produce another counter-reaction. You never know, history is never static, it's always fluid.

I think that the statement is correct on both levels. There is polarization because of the bombing; and the policemen. But I think that instead of looking at those things and being angry about them, the dominant culture would be far better off to try to understand them. The strategy of the Administration with varying degrees of success is to point out the student, the radical student, and utilize him as the scapegoat for all the problems of the country, even to the extent of having FBI agents throw rocks at the President's car. I firmly believe that they did. I think the reaction of the President, showing the car on the television screen, so that we can see the dents, I'm sure that there are dents in the car, but the provocateur is a very, very dangerous sign of the times...occurs everywhere.

Do you think perhaps that the next step might be instead of a revolution towards progress a repression towards fascism?

K. That's a possibility. I don't think it's as likely in the United States as it was in Nazi Germany. I think we have these contradictions of the system that exist, a certain feeling about free speech, that gives you a certain leeway. You have these traditions which are contradictions in themselves. They are essentially myths, but they do exist and are valuable.

So I think that you could have two answers to that problem: repression will destroy us all, or repression will produce a counter-reaction and heighten the struggle. I think there's just as much chance of that happening, maybe more so than that we go under and become just a police state. Germany was easier because the German traditions did not have the great contradictions in their system. The Weimar Republic was only eleven or twelve years old. Prior to the Weimar Republic there had been authoritarianism discipline of Bismarck, then Hohenzollerns, ending up with World War One. Then you have eleven or twelve years of democracy, with certain libertarian traditions. All that was wiped away was twelve years. It didn't have enough hold yet to prevent the possibility of a creation of a vocal dissenting society, that we have here.

Repression is very rough now. There are absolutely unheard of things going on. People are murdered in their beds like Fred Hampton. Or they're shot down in campuses. And then you have the grand jury exonerate the murderers. We have trials going on, political trials, all over the country, on every level.

A poor guy invites me to speak in Jacksonville, Florida. He has to get a federal injuction to get the civic auditorium, and then is arrested 7 times in a row, on everything they could possible arrest a man for, starting with a faulty muffler—they just watched him day in and day out. Seven straight times in the space of two months they arrested him, a man who had no arrest record before...but that's only minor, that's only harrassment. But there are people facing the death penalty, like Seale in Connecticut, or Erica Hudgens, there are people who are facing long terms of imprisonment, like the Panthers in New York. It's all so easy.

Informers are the order of the day. Everybody is an informer now. You hear the policemen testifying against the Panthers, how do you disprove it? You cannot disprove an informer. He's got to be right because you cannot disprove him. And so the informer is back in style. You're going to see six of them in a row at the Panther trial in New York, but you'll see them everywhere. You have Tommy the Traveler at Hobart, hired by the sheriff to create incidents if they don't exist.

It's a bad situation but it's not an overly oppressive one, because you can function within, you can organize around it. That's the only hope there is. He wants messages, that's the only real message I have, that people must organize together.

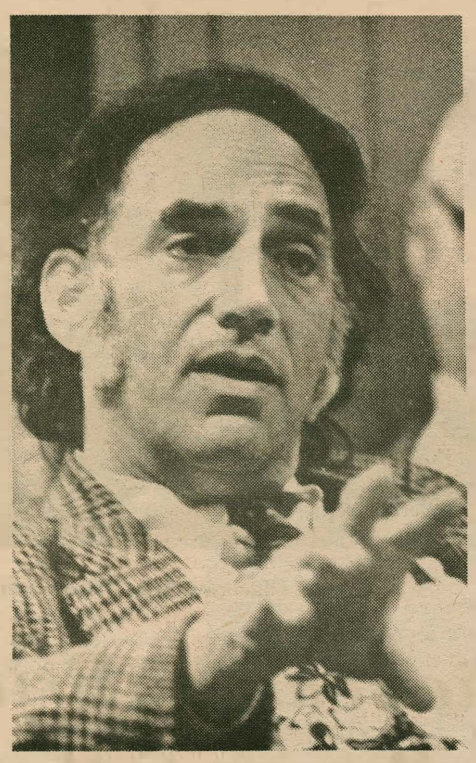
What specific things would you do to change the judiciary system? Could it be changed without changing the entire society?

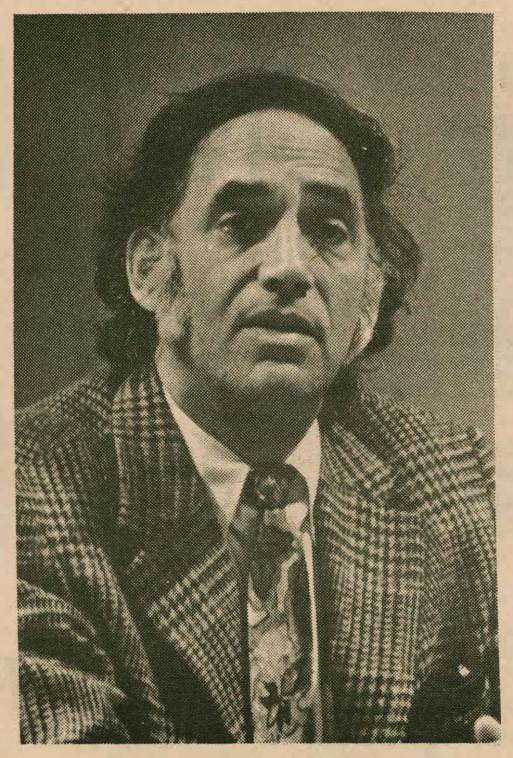
K. Yes, I have a lot of reformist type of approaches in the judicial system. I don't know whether it's possible to do it or is isn't. But you can put it on very low level and say yes, there are some things that ought to be done. For example, every defendent, poor defendent, should not have a Legal Aid lawyer or a public defender lawyer, but should pay him what a good lawyer would demand. Secondly, he should have all of the investigative resources he needs. If he needs $10,000 to bring over a specialist on barbituates, as Niarchos just did to save his own neck in Greece, they ought to have the right to do that and the state ought to provide the funds.

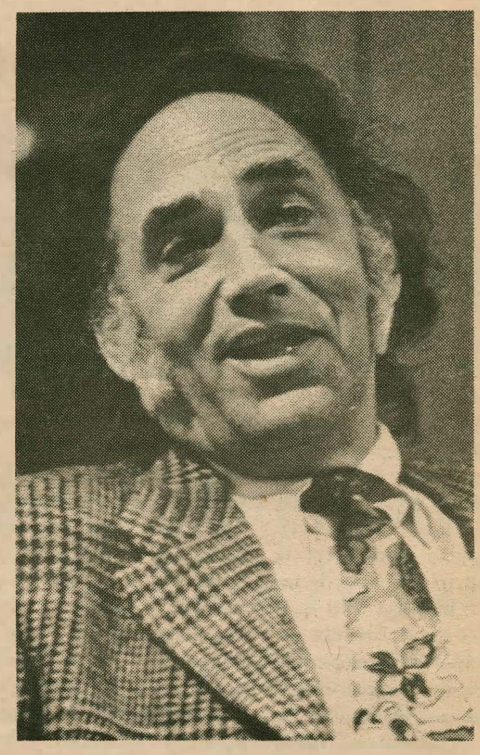
There ought to be an automatic disqualification of any judge for any reason. You don't like the way he grins, get rid of him—California has just adopted that. That's a very good thing because even bad judges (and most of them are bad in certain areas), even bad judges don't like to have an empty court if they are disqualified by defendent after defendent, that happens. Governor Reagan recently asked the administrative Board of Justice of the State of California to investigate a judge in Santa Clara, who hasn't tried a criminal case in 18 months. He's a judge who Governor Reagan would heartily approve of, he is a right-wing fascist, and everybody knows it so they disqualify him. Two years ago the law went into effect and for 18 months he hasn't had a trial. So now eveyone is up in arms about him—why should he be at the public till and not work? No criminal

Question: Mrs. Kunstler, when did you start knitting?
Answer: Right after I reread 'A Tale of Two Cities.'
Question: Whose names are you embroidering into that?
Answer: I'll never tell

Anarchy, Conspiracy, Justice . . .







lawyer will go into his court; everyone disqualifies him. That makes even judges like that try to be more reasonable.

Fourthly, the jury ststem is an abomination, it puts on the jury only the middle aged and the idle, in general, the housewife, the retired businessman who, out of ennui, and lack of anything better to do, work at this kind of a job. So you get people who are very much afraid of dying, afraid of the future, whose lives are on-half gone or three-quarters gone, to judge why a man of eighteen doesn't want to go into the army. Or why Charles Manson is as he is. Or what a Black Panther should be doing. It's obviously impossible, it's a jury of your non-peers.

You don't have a chance even to get a jury containing one member who might somewhat understand. And then there's something called the peremptory challenge that the prosecution has--so many challenges of jurists—that should be eliminated. Because all they do with their peremptory challenge is to get rid of the few people that get through. It's a kind of iron-clad noose. You might let someone who's young or black get into the box but the peremptory challenge takes them out. That's something common law never had for the prosecution. It's been grafted on by law. There are hundreds of other things to try to even up the scales, just to get them relatively even. Now they're awful.

The prosecution has the right to close to the jury on the theory that since he has the right to sustain the burden of proof to overcome the presumption of innocence, that he should have the last crack at the jury. That's crazy. Whoever has the last crack at most juries is usually the winner. In most cases, why should the prosecution have the right to be the last voice that the jury hears. But these are all tinkerings, you see. I think they could be effective tinkerings; you might even the scales a little by doing some of these things.

But fundamentally there's something else and that goes into a much deeper problem. It's the fact that the law is deliberately used to o maintain a status quo, it's deliberately used to crush just as it always has been. To work at that, requires more than tinkering at reform of certain aspects of the judicial system. Because it really isn't a judicial system that is the culprit. That's too easy, it is the society that uses it.

Concerning the conspiracy laws: I think people are coming to a growing awareness of exactly how dangerous they are. I mean not just dangerous to certain people, but to everyone, that they should be used against virtually anyone. Do you feel that there should be any conspiracy laws at all in a free society?

K. None. They originated with the Court of Star Chamber. There were never conspiracy laws as we know them before Star Chamber. Star Chamber got this brilliant idea that you can get a man for thinking and you don't have to prove any acts. The accused never has to commit the crime, it doesn't require the proof you need for an attempted crime, you have to show they got right up to the borderline of causing it, of doing it, but with conspiracy, no all you have to do is know one overt act, which could be legal, and then, you can get anybody for conspiracy. All he has to allege is that you and I met, we had access to each other somewhere, and that as a result of our meeting you went out and bought some kerosene, a perfectly legal act, to buy kerosene, and then they'll put informers on the stand who will say when you and I met they infiltrated us, maybe had infiltrated us, and he'll get on the stand and say, "I heard them talking and they said they wanted to make Molotov cocktails with kerosene and that Paul was to get the kerosene and Bill was to get the wicks (which by the way are usually tampaxes, that seems to be the most current use for those) and that the object was going to be a city hall, and they were going to show that the mayor was a racist and a pig, and they were going to burn down city hall. That's all you need. Then the jury is allowed to infer upward from these things or downward, which ever way you want to work it, that there was this plan. They'll always believe the informers. The informer will be a member of the police department or someone who worked for the police department the prosecutor in his closing summation will say, "we hate to get evidence t! is way, but it took alot of nerve for Officer McNulty to grow a heard, pop pills, live with this group for a year, but that's the way you have to do it with these groups." You know a jury will convict, this county or any county, that's why it's so easy. One judge called it the darling of the prosecutor's nursery.

I heard an interview with a civil liberties lawyer, Mike Tigar, who pointed out that in the state of California a least, the laws for conspiring or talking or thinking about something in some cases are more severe than actually going out and doint it.

K; Conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor is a felony. There was a trial of the Oakland 7, last year where the crime was conspiracy to committ a misdemeanor. The idea was that they were going to do something to interfere with the flow of goods to the war machine at the Oakland seaport. They were arrested and charged with a felony. I'm sure that was what Mike had in mind. It's crazy...they could have interfered and it would have only been a misdemeanor, but conspiring to do it, because you see thought is the greatest crime, always has been, if you could only understand that little fact of life, that what you think is much more dangerous, says the society, than what you do.

There was a senate investigation of the New Bedford riots. In the testimony before the Eastland Committee, one of the police officers took the stand and he said that he knew that my clients, the Dworkins, were guilty because they read "think" books. The chief counsel of the Senate Internal Securities Subcommittee said, "By God, I've read one of those. Isn't that a classic?" And then caught himself up and said, "But of course it's being read by the wrong people."

There's no excuse for any rational society having laws concerning "conspiracy", but it's the easiest thing to prove. When you get to the question of whether the ghetto should be controlled by those that live within it or whether a war should continue to go on, you can't compromise a war—it either goes on or it stops. I think that's where you get into the question of violence. I guess most people shy away from violence because they want to believe that it can all be done peacefully. That means compromise. I think that there are some instances where compromise is psychologically and emotionally improper. Was Dan Berrigan right in burning the Draft Board records, pouring blood and then burning the records? Similarly, were the colonists right in burning the tea in the harbor? There come moments when the ordinary mechanisms won't do and during those moments people resort to very ingenious methods of bringing things to a focus. Was the Civil War right or would it have been better to keep compromising? They had three compromises in a row and we conceivably could have gone on to new compromising. These are difficult questions because they raise very fundamental aspects of human life. We can't discuss them glibly. I'm for discussing them fully. The role of violence in a democratic society whose values are failing or deteriorating is a wide subject.

What is left for those who cannot compromise but cannot accept violence?

The gaspipe is one solution. If they cannot do that then they must learn to adjust themselves to a way of life they cannot tolerate or they must become revolutionaries in a non-violent sense, if that is possible.

I think the role for the person who rejects violence under any circumstances, who takes either a religious or philosophical point of view that you will always turn the other cheek, (which is not quite what Christ said—it's a portion of what he said) has a hard row to hoe. The revolutionary who does not shrink from violence has it far easier, but the other is far more difficult.

If you're religious you don't have to either take the gaspipe or learn to adjust, you can accept horrible things and live with them quite easily because you'll say "God will wipe it away someday. Sodom and Gomora will go and then we'll be on a paradise on Earth and that will come. Good will triumph." I don't believe in that, therefore I am not one who rejects violence as inappropriate in every situation.

Arts and Entertainment

Kirkland Theatre Construction Dependent Upon Donor Funds

BY MIKE BARLOW

The fifth and last unit of the long-range Kirkland College building program, the Kirkland Theater, will not be built until the funds for it are secured and the Kirner-Johnson academic-administrative buildings are completed.

According to Kirkland President Samuel F. Babbitt, there are no concrete architectural plans and there is no set completion date. However, Mr. Babbitt did say that the theater "is definitely on our shopping list and proposals are being drawn up for a donor." A donor in this case would be an individual, a foundation, or a government grant.

Albert F. Wallace, Hamilton College Resources and Development Director, confirmed that "we are looking for money," and explained that for income-earning buildings such as dormitories, loans could be obtained, but for construction such as the theater, donations are necessary.

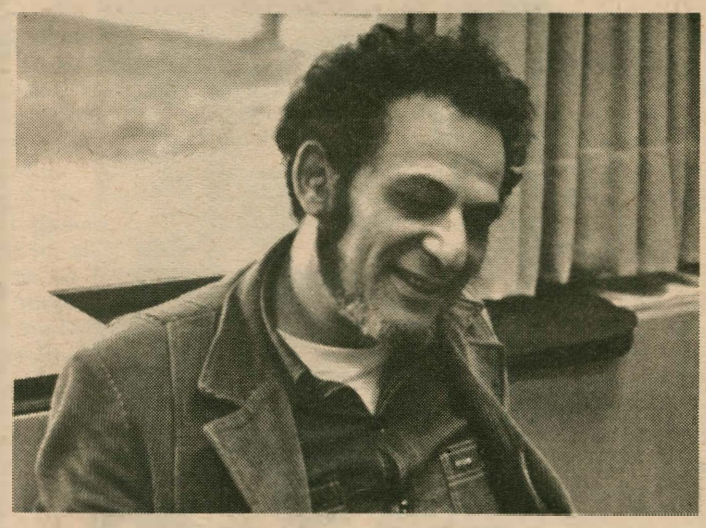
Director of Public Relations for Hamilton and Kirkland , George Newman, pointed out, "you can only put up so many buildings at one time before you have a terrifically torn up campus. This is one of the reasons that the planned sequence of building is necessary, in addition to the precedence academic and housing facilities are naturally given over the theater."

When the theater is built it will be located in the open area between List Art Center and McEwen Hall, forming an arcade. Despite the uncertainty with the physical plans, there is much speculation on the theater's potential. Chairman of the Kirkland Arts Division, Elias Friedensohn, is highly optimistic: "The theater will seat 1200. There is no other facility like this in the area. Ours will be suitable for symphony, dance and theater, and will have the potential for deciding what our college community's responsibility to the surrounding community, which is a vast area, will be.

"This is not just an auditorium for a series of 'entertainments.' We want the theater to serve a definite educational-cultural role in the community."

The area not presently served by a comparable facility includes Herkimer County, southern Oneida County, and reaches as far northwest as Syracuse.

The most important role the Kirkland Theater may play is its one as the central cultural facility for the completed Hamilton "cluster college" community, which will include "College X", when the problem of seating over a thousand people at a time will become a reality.



Arts Division Chairman Elias Friedensohn

Friedensohn Brings Passion to the Arts

BY JOHN HUTCHINSON

"I don't believe in paddy-cake. I'm a tough bastard, and I like to see blood." Such words express the energy and strength that Elias Friedensohn brings to his posts as Chairman of the Arts Division at Kirkland and Professor of Art. "I'm a painter, I love painting...I want to share my excitement with my students. I want them to be caught up with the same disease I'm caught up in."

Mr. Friedensohn comes to Kirkland after twenty years of teaching at Queens College in New York City. He is widely experienced in his field and eminently qualified to head the Arts Division at Kirkland. He has received sundry awards, including a Fulbright Grant and a Guggenheim Fellowship.

His works are found in such permanent collections as the Whitney Museum of American Art and the Sarah Roby Foundation Collection. Paintings and sculptures by Mr. Friedensohn have been displayed at the Corcoran Gallery, the Museum of Modern Art, and the Smithsonian Museum and many special exhibitions. One-man exhibitions by Professor Friedensohn have been presented in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York. A one-man exhibition of his paintings and drawings is now at the Terry Dintenfass Gallery, in New York City, through November 21.

Coming from Queens College, where there are well over four hundred art majors every year, Professor Friedensohn finds the size of Kirkland very refreshing: "I think that one exciting thing is the difference between walking into a drawing class of 15 as opposed to one of 50...The chance to work with and know your students is much better. I've been increasingly oppressed by my sense of the problems of numbers...I taught an Introduction into the History of Art at Queens where numbers ranged between 300 and 500 students. It was a challenge which I met as manfully as I could..."

"I've been a New York City boy all my life, and I'm used to this sort of thing. However, I was curious to see what a different life would be like, something more responsive to human beings."

The Kirkland College Catalogue says of the Arts Program: "Faculty and students will continue to search for new

Continued on Page 7

Arts Presentations

FILMS

November 13 (Friday)

Amenic: *Good-Bye Columbus;* Science Auditorium, 8 PM through Saturday, November 14.

Kinokunst-Gesellschaft: *Once Upon a Time in the West;* Chemistry Auditorium, 8 PM through Saturday, November 14.

Utica Theaters:

Kallet Cinema (736-2313): *Diary of a Mad Housewife.*

Olympic (724-9444): *Piece of Dreams.*

Paris Cinema (732-2730): *On a Clear Day, You Can See Forever.*

Stanley (724-4000): *Vampire Lover; Count Yorga, Vampire.*

258 Cinema City (732-5461): 1. *Post-Graduate*; 2. *The Baby Makers*; 3. *Lovers and Other Strangers.*

Uptown (732-0665): *Five Easy Pieces.*

LECTURES

November 16 (Monday)

Professor Walter LaFeber: "Richard Nixon and the End of the Nation State;" Bristol Campus Center Lounge, 8 PM

November 18 (Wednesday)

Morse Peckham; "The Deplorable Consequences of the Idea of Creativity;" Chemistry Auditorium, 8:30 PM.

MUSIC

Movember 13 (Friday)

Student Entertainment Committee: Beans, a new accoustical rock act; McEwen Coffee House, 8 PM and 9:30 PM, through Saturday, November 14.

November 14 (Saturday)

SEC: Dave Van Ronk, Gymnasium, 8:30 PM.

November 17 (Tuesday)

Student Concert, Chapel, 8 PM.

EXHIBITIONS

Bristol Campus Center: Batik paintings and panels by Jerome Wallace, through November 25.

WORKSHOP ON SYNTHESIZER TO BE HELD

Kirkland College is pleased to announce that the use of the new synthesizer will, in principle, be open to everyone with the proviso that they know the rudiments of its usage. To this end all interested students *must* attend the workshop class in its use to be given by Professor Carleton Maley on Saturday, November 14 at 10:00 A.M. in Room 225 of List Building. A reading of Winkol, F., ***Music: sound and sensation*** is also necessary. This book is available at the Bookstore. Further details of use and priorities of scheduling will be announced at that time.

Bernstein Interprets "Missa Solemnis"

BY RICHARD A. KAVESH

"The undersigned has just finished a work which he considers to be his most perfect." Although Beethoven thought so, his *Missa Solemnis* (Solemn Mass) has rarely been highly regarded by critics, many of whom thought him to be far inferior to Bach and Mozart in writing vocal music.

Beethoven, of course, never heard this Mass – he was too deaf. The piece, while not melodically "beautiful," nevertheless is among his most dramatic and passionate, and its subjectivity of emotion, and harmony foreshadow the Romantic Era which was soon to blossom.

Today we were more fortunate than Beethoven was, for we have several fine recordings of the *Missa Solemnis* available to hear on records. Von Krajan, Klemperer, and Toscanini all deliver moving performances. However, at the top of the list – by a mile – is the performance conducted by Leonard Bernstein, assisted by the New York Philharmonic, the Westminster Choir, and soloists Eileen Farrell, Carol Smith, Richard Lewis, and Kim Borg.

In this recording you will hear the Mass as it was meant to be heard, but never previously has been. Bernstein brings forth the heart of the score in superlative fashion and overlooks nothing. He particularly excels in the moving yrie. All of the fine details of the score are heard, yet with this care for absolute detail, none of the passion is lost. Once again, we realize that Bernstein is one of today's greatest interpreters of Beethoven.

The singing too is amazingly perfect, and Columbia's engineers have also done an excellent job. In short, this is *the* recording of the *Missa Solemnis*, a performance full of passion, sorrow, and excitement.

Listening to Bernstein perform this work, you will realize that "Beethoven was a man who experienced all that we can experience, who suffered all that we can suffer. The passionate reverence that so many thousands have felt for the author of this music is a testimony to the profundity, universality, and genuineness of the experience it communicates."

Kirkland 'Get-Together' With Clinton Women Set

BY JUDY GOTTESCHALL

Kirkland's effort to establish more positive relations with the women of Clinton, which began last May as a result of the strike, will continue this coming Tuesday, Nov. 17, in the third meeting between Clinton women, Kirkland students and female faculty members, and both colleges' faculty wives.

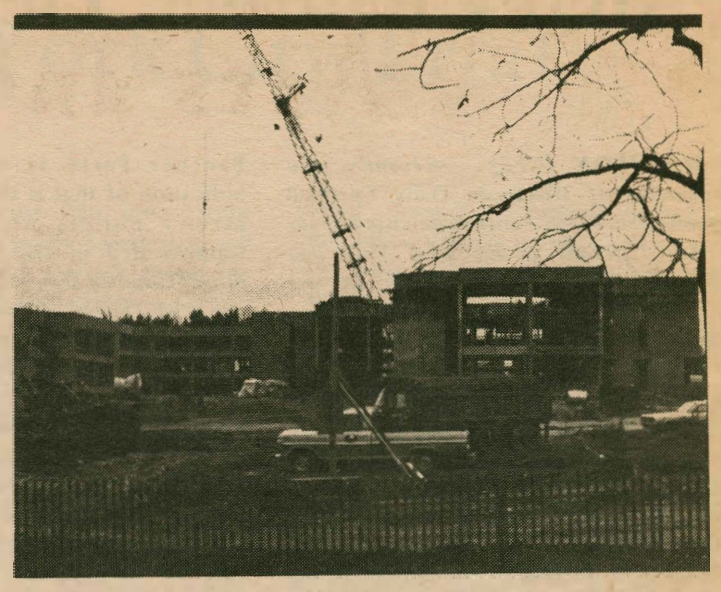
"The gatherings were originated in the hope of creating a friendly rapport between students and community members," explained Beverly Horowitz '73, under whose leadership the entire idea took shape.

She added, that "During the strike many community members, merely out of a lack of understanding of the activities on the Hill, formed mistaken and totally unfair views of students. The get-togethers should help to clear up some of these conflicts of opinion and at least encourage a mutual respect and acceptance of each other's differences."

Martha MacMillan '72, who was also involved in last year's meetings expressed the concern that "at the moment relations are doubtful between us and the Clinton women." "There is no reason," she went on to say, "why we can't ignore any political diferences that may exist and put an end to unnecessary antagonism."

The gathering will be held in List Arts Center at 8:00 P.M. and is open to anyone who is interested. In addition to being a time for talking and getting to know one another, a new slide show of Kirkland, recently composited by Assistant to the President, Jesse Zellner, will be shown.

Beverly Horowitz '73



A very familiar scene

Van Ronk To Keynote Weekend

BY HARRY PHILLIPS

Dave Van Ronk, blues and folk singer, is the featured performed during Folk Weekend this week at Hamilton College.

Sponsored by the Student Entertainment Committee, he will appear on Saturday, November 14 at 8:30 PM in the Chapel. Tickets are $3 and $1 with Social Tax and may be purchased at the door.

Dave Van Ronk has been a popular performer and recording artist for several years. In the words of one critic, his singing has "the gritty third dimension of a man who's been there."

His first album, "Dave Van Ronk, Folksinger," was followed in 1964 by three others in the same vein. Since 1965, his five albums have featured blues and spirituals as well as folk songs.

He has released two singles, "Dink's Song" in 1967 and "Clouds (from Both Sides Now)," by Joni Mitchell in 1968. Both are in the "Dave Van Ronk and the Hudson Dusters" album of 1968. Reactions of students who have seen Van Ronk were for the most part enthusiastic.

Appearing before Van Ronk will be David Bernstein, a folksinger from Syracuse who has performed at the Coffee House.

Delay in Opening New Dorms is Likely

BY MARIA ZAMMIT

It is still unlikely that any students will move into the new Kirkland dormitory by the December 20 deadline. The announcement was made by President Samuel F. Babbitt and supported by Robert Heidrich, Director of On-Going Construction at a meeting Tuesday afternoon.

President Babbitt intends to discuss the situation in detail at the next Assembly meeting Thursday.

Contractors still maintain that the December 20 deadline will be met. Last year however, the contractors maintained that ninety-nine rooms would be ready for occupancy by September 20. According to Heidrich, however, if progress continues for the next four weeks as it has for the past few weeks, the dormitory will not be ready.

Babbitt speculated that if the dorm is not ready for occupancy on December 20, the next conceivable date will be the end of January. No definite decision will be made however, until the next meeting at the construction site, scheduled for November 24.

Since the December 20 date is "very soft," no action will be taken until November 24. This meeting will also decide a possible hold-up of furniture delivery if, as is most likely, the deadline is pushed back another month.

There is a possibility of occupancy by stages. According to President Babbitt, "what we can move into, we will move into." The possibility includes the second and third floors plus the living rooms on the first floor, which the contractors maintain will be ready for housing by the December date.

Art Chairman Optimistic ; Warns of Over-Professionalism

Continued from Page 6

paterns of awareness and productivity in visual, dramatic, literary, musical, and choreographic forms." Professor Friedensohn finds the housing of the entire division in a single building an important factor in the creation of such a program: "There is a potential for an interchange of ideas that would be difficult otherwise...The members of the different departments can exchange their energies across the turf lines...Every meeting we have includes all of the departments composing the Division. This makes for a much more flexible situation."

Professor Friedensohn says that the Division is planning on expanding its film and ceramic programs in the near future. Concerning the creative writing area, he said, "We are ultimately planning on having a poet per se on the staff."

However, he warned that as colleges enlarge their arts programs, "there is almost an automatic tendency to progress towards increasingly professional types of courses." Mr. Friedensohn feels that there is a problem of finding that balance of courses which will enable a student to have a rich experience, without turning them into professionally oriented courses.

Friedensohn expresses his own view, as well as that of the Division, when he says, "I don't think that the Kirkland Arts Division should run as a BFA (Bachelor of Fine Arts) program. The BFA program is very professionally oriented. When the orientation is strictly professional, there ceases to be a liberal arts curriculum."

Professor Friedensohn comes to Kirkland at a time when it must rapidly plan for the future. It is building a full size faculty at a time when finances are tight. Mr. Friedensohn said artists qualified to be faculty members are especially hard to find.

Professor Friedensohn is obviously optimistic, even ebullient, about the success of the Arts Division specifically, and Kirkland generally. In speaking about a certain type of student-faculty relationship, he alluded to his general feeling on Kirkland: "I like a good fight...I like the feeling of a kind of tension between tradition and the temptation to leap off and try something completely new. I can tell a student what to do, and she can do it and do it well, but it is just as valuable if she says, 'Man, I see what you're talking about, but I want to do something different.' And she does it, and succeeds."

feedback

Continued from Page 3

recognize their past receptivity to student needs. His suggestion also demeans the efforts of those who participate actively in student government by saying, in effect, that those efforts are futile and have no effect on college. governance.

We have been supplied with a forum in the form of our present student government. Until we make full use of it, we can neither see beyond its limitations or expect to enter any higher council on our past record. We have not yet realized its possibilities, and profusion of apathy and lack of interest in regard to it in the past are themselves telling as to the state of dissatisfaction in the student body with the current government. There is no overwhelming feeling of injustice which constantly is pushing for new reform. All of which would seem to indicate that Mr. Leinwand is in the minority, and, if he indeed does not find the student government a suitable forum, receptive to his needs, perhaps in the wrong college. Well, there's always Otterbein...

Other than that, congratulations to Thomas Wolfland-Smith on a fine article, even for one who did not see the "Mothers" himself, and to the Student Senate, whose Charlatan decision, right or wrong, has removed some of the old rubber stamp stigma.

Sincerely,
Chuck Plath '72

Crochet Hat

To the Editor:

I was attending a play at the Minor Theater on November 5. As we were leaving I was much dismayed to find that I had left my hat. We went back and searched everywhere, but it was not found. (I give my sincere thanks to those who helped me look.) I assume someone picked it up and walked off with it. It was a crochet plum hat. I paid seven dollars for it and would very much like to have it back. If anyone turns it in, please send it to this address: 12 University Drive, Clinton, New York.

Sincerely,
M. Gallagher

When the results had been tabulated in all the elections last Tuesday, it was discovered in Franklin Springs that three people had voted the straight Communist Party Ticket.

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Black Panther Defense Lawyer Lefcourt Talks

MADISON (CPS) – Recently, the University of Wisconsin Daily Cardinal *interviewed Black Panther defense lawyer Gerald Lefcourt in his New York law offices. Lefcourt is one of five lawyers presently defending 21 Black Panthers in a trial stemming from a 30-count indictment of the Panthers, ranging from conspiracy to bomb to attempted murder. Lefcourt began his legal career as a Legal Aid Society lawyer, where he first became acquainted with the Panthers. Originally he was a member of a three-man defense team which included William Kunstler and Len Weinglass in the trial of the Chicago 8, but left the team in April 1969 when the "New York 21" were indicted and arrested. He has worked on the case ever since. The following is the transcript of that interview.*

When did you first get involved with the Panthers?

Lefcourt: My first involvement with the Panthers was back in August, 1968. I remember it was in August that I received a phone call that some Panthers had been arrested. At that time they were unknown in New York. We had some news of the California organization but in '68 the Panthers were new here. I went down to the court and I was told by a family in the courthouse that the three had been arrested for assaulting police officers. That first case in New York involved an allegation from police which claimed that three Panthers attacked 5 armed-to-the-teeth cops on a Brooklyn street at 2 o'clock in the morning. What is even more absurd, when I got to see them they were bandaged, heads cracked, arms in slings and things like that and the police officers who they had allegedly assaulted were standing in the courtroom with grins on their faces, untouched. And when the case came before the judge for arraignment and bail setting, the first bail set on any case in New York City involving the Black Panther Party was $50,000 each. That started a whole series of outrageous ransom bails, harassment arrests, framed charges and a situation which led directly to the arrest of the Panther 21 on April 2, 1969 about 8 or 9 months after the party was formed.

You defended the original three Black Panthers that got arrested for assault. Did they get off?

Lefcourt: Yes. It was a total fabrication. The idea of unarmed Panthers attacking armed police in the dead of the night in Brooklyn. It was just too absurd to be believed. But the others didn't get off. We've had literally hundreds of Panther arrests in New York. And there's a reason of that, I think. New York has historically been the front lines for the black liberation struggle in the United States. What happens in New York generates throughout the nation. The Harlem riots of 1964 spread at a fantastic rate. Every black organization that has ever come on the set has been stopped in New York. New York, in a ten mile square radius having millions and millions of black people and also in the middle of the eastern establishment, is the danger point for the powers that be. And therefore, every attempt is made to stifle, harass, repress black groups as they form here in New York. Malcolm X was indeed shot to death here in New York. It can even be traced as far back as Marcus Garvey. When he was stopped in New York. The Panther Party is no different. An indication of that is the New York secret service police, which are the most sophisticated in the United States and more feared or should be more feared than the FBI. There are indications that this secret service known as police BOSS (Bureau of Special Services), the hero of secret services, has infiltrated the Black Panther Party before they ever arrived here in New York and in fact helped start the party here. That is because they want to control them. They want to make sure that they can make those harassment arrests that are so necessary for the stifling of political activity.

When you talk about the bail, the original Panther bail in 1968 was set at $50,000 escalating to $100,000 for the Panther 21. We could assume for the record that these types of arrests will continue. What can you do about the bail?

Lefcourt: Well, I don't think that lawyers can do anything about it. We have taken the bail situation to the supreme court. The supreme court has avoided it. Specifically, in the Panther 21 case we went through 43 judges trying to get that bail reduced, all unsuccessfully. You can only conclude that there is a general conspiracy in the courts to make sure that Black Panther leaders are not free.

In the case of the 21 there has been a lot of confusionn in the press. What exactly have they been charged with?

Lefcourt: It is a 30 count indictment. It is the most comprehensive indictment ever returned against a political organization in this country. It does not charge one act such as Huey Newton shooting a policeman or Bobby Seale ordering a murder in Connecticut. It charges 30 acts, some of which sounded like conspiracy which means conspiracy to bomb public buildings such as Macy's, Gimbels, and various police precincts throught the city, subways and railways. Including the ridiculous charges of conspiracy to blow up the Bronx Botanical Gardens. Maybe the Panthers wanted to see Black flower power. I don't know. The indictment also charges, besides the conspiracy to do all these things, the actual bombings of police precincts back in January of 1969. Therefore, the charges are arson, attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, conspiracy to bomb, and possession of a huge amount of weapons.

Quite bluntly, do you think they're guilty?

Lefcourt: Well, no. But I should say that I don't think black people struggling for their freedom in this country can be guilty of anything. I sort of subscribe to what Tom Hayden was saying back in the May Day demonstrations in New Haven: that guilt or innocence is not really important any more; what is more important is the goals the party stands for, the party programs and the relationship of the party to white people; a movement to change their views on imperialism and capitalism – it seems to me to be more important. The Panthers in New York get involved in what they call revolutionary self-defense. When you're fearing imminent destruction by the police, attacks through frame-up prosecutions and physical assaults from officers, you prepare and if you don't prepare then you're committing suicide. It is easy to turn that preparation into an indictment against almost anything. I assume that every Panther in this country is guilty of conspiracy in one sense and that sense is that they are conspiring to be free.

What is your definition of subversive?

Lefcourt: Befor I answer that I think I should point out that the Panthers have been J. Edgar Hoover's number one public enemy for three years running. I think that is an important fact, because we have a government which is putting forth a mass propaganda campaign regarding the Black Panther party. Whether it be the Attorney General's lsit or J. Edgar Hoover's saying that they are public enemy No. 1 or Spiro Agnew's saying that they are a criminal band of anarchists. What it really amounts to is government fear. Fear of possible effectiveness in the black nation and in this country. that's what it's all about.

They stand for no more oppression, no more racism, no more war, no more imperialism, no more capitalist exploitation, and in that sense they are completely subversive. I can't talk in terms of definitions in the sense that the attorney general does. His definition of subversive is anyone who wants to change the existing condition of the United States, which I guess should be termed pre-revolutionary conditions. I assume he is right.

Have you had any trouble in the subpeoning of newsmen to reveal their sources?

Lefcourt: I've been in contact with lots of newsmen who have either been the subject of subpoenas or threatened with them. I don't think we can talk in terms of what the government violates. It's really nonsense. They're going to do what they have to do to meet the challenge of this movement. People too naively talk about the government not complying with the law. It's really silly. Because the government makes the law. The attorney general makes the guidelines and he can change them or do what he wants with them. I mean, there is an executive policy in this country; executive stemming from the President of the United States. Repression and stopping this movement. This policy, instead of being checked by the legislative branch, the Congress, instead of that check operating, the Congress has joined in that policy of repression and appropriated the necessary funds to supply the FBI and other secret police organizations with the weaponry needed to stop movements for change. The courts, instead of operating as a check on the executive and legislative branches join right in. Instead of declaring obvious unconstitutional statues unconstitutional such as the Chicago 7 riot act, they join right in and allow it to go on. When we talk about law we're talking about law in a situation which involves these conflicts. A challenge is being proposed to an existing order. An order which will turn fascist to protect its rulers. It's really not helpful to discuss whether or not they've violated their specific statues or guidelines.

Do you think the government is interested in justice or in simply creating and perpetuating an image about the Panthers?

Lefcourt: It is interested in maintaining its power. It is interested in maintaining domestic tranquility whether it be through force or jailing its revolutionaries or what have you. That is the government's interest. It is not at all interested in any form of justice here at home, in Viet Nam, or Asia, or South America. We are involved in a world revolution. Peoples' liberation movements are starting in all continents of this earth. Blacks in Africa, Browns in South America, and Yellows in Asia – the United States is in the midst of that revolution. Its purpose is to hold it off to prevent the writing on the wall from becoming a reality. The black and white revolutionaries in this country have joined this revolution. I think that is what really should be discussed. Not the naive questions about justice, about what the government wants to do. They'll do anything that's necessary to maintain control.

In your opinion, how much control do they have? What is the breaking point as far as what you can see?

Lefcourt: I see in the next two or five years in this country increasing conflict. We all talk about repression, but I think we ought to redefine that a little bit. The government is acting not to oppress in a sense of let's get them we don't like them. They're acting out of fear. Fear of a growing mass movement in this country and fear of an ever more powerful physical attack upon the government power structure. Repression is in response to a that has been generated by the great problems of this society. The problems that they have no desire to deal with. War, racism, poverty—those are the things that have brought about mass movements and those are the things the government's really reacting to when we call it repression. What it really is is fear of change. I think in the next two to five years this process of movement, repression, courts jailings, bombings, murders, will continue. It's going to escalate. It's going to grow. We're in pre-revolutionary times. We're at the beginning stages of a real mass conflict in this country. People should be deciding on whose side they're on. People should be realizing that sometime they are going to have to make this decision. White liberals will run as they always do. They'll join the ruling class and try to maintain the status quo. The radicals on the other hand will be fighting. They'll be fighting on the side of oppressed people in this country and throughout the world. And we cannot escape decision time. We can put if off for a while but sooner or later we're going to have to face up to it.

You are defending a group that is clearly against the system. Yet your defense takes place within the system they're against. What are your feelings about this?

Lefcourt: You know people often say that, and they should understand what that means. Fidel Castro's trial when he and several other people made an attack on the government military installations in Cuba was of course a trial within the system. We don't have a choice at this point in time. We cannot try the Panther 21 in any other place except in their courts. We do not have our own courts. We must use their courts to the best of our abilities to defend and to plead those issues that have created the trial. It's nonsense to say that one is working within the system or without the system. What people are doing is working for change or not working for change. They've made a decision. What methods we use doesn't seem to be really important to me. If we want to write books and make movies to rip off money

About Expectations Of New York City Trial

from the capitalist system to be used to aid and advance our cause, that's one way to do it and there's nothing wrong with that. If we have to go into the American courts where we don't expect justice and say that that's another way to do it.

If we can operate without the courts and without the system, that's fine. Anything, any activity that is designed to educate and create support for our movement must be done. The idea of whether we whould use the courts or not is really nonsense. What do you do when 21 people are in jail who are valuable leaders who have $100,000 bails on their heads, who have been in jail for a year and a half and have to come to trial. Do you abandon them? I don't think anybody would answer that question in the affirmative. We have to fight anywhere and everywhere. Within or without the system. It doesn't matter.

Two jurors of the Chicago 8 trial in a recent interview said the (Judge) Hoffman refused to declare a hung jury and sent them back. As far as the results of that trial and the curious circumstances surrounding it, what do you think? Will that decision be reversed?

Lefcourt: Sure it will be reversed. It was the most successful trial we've had in out recent history. Thirty percent of the population believe that the government was out to get them and they got a raw deal. It's an impressive occurrence. People cannot just have a closed-eye view of the courts and say the hell with them. We did a lot in that trial. We got a lot of support in that trial. We proved a lot of points in that trial. And we're going to win it to boot. That to me is a successful trial. All those people that were on trial are out with the exception of Bobby Seale who is in jail on another charge. We're going to win an appeal. That's victory and we should be proud of it. We all were, from Madison to Santa Barbara. We all did what we had to do. And that was a success. It was more successful than going to the Democratic convention originally.

With the 21, as in the Chicago trial, have you tried to change judges?

Lefcourt: We've tried almost every conceivable thing to have the judge removed. As we've said in court, he's sitting at the prosecution table. When he talks, he talks for himself and the prosecution. He's biased.

How was he selected to be the judge?

Lefcourt: A very unusual procedure. He was hand-picked by the district attorney that is prosecuting the 21. The district attorney admitted this. It was done ex-parte which means without the defendants or their lawyers knowing it. The whole procedure was done in my view to select the judge which would be the most sympathetic to his case. That procedure was unconstitutional. That's why we want to get rid of him. Because the district attorney has said that it is the most important trial in his office in New York City. Under those circumstances he has the power to select the judge. He said that he thought a long time about who the judge would be.

You're talking about D.A. Frank Hogan, right?

Lefcourt: Yes, Frank Hogan, the district attorney in New York County.

You've already started out with a stacked deck against you. So you're going to start again with the same judge?

Lefcourt: We don't have a choice. We've tried everything we can to disqualify the judge. We sued him independently. The Supreme Court of the United States had a petition filed just a few days ago asking them to stop the trial and disqualify the judge. Whether they do it or not, I don't know. But in the meantime we're on trial and we have to go forward.

What cooperation did you get, if any, in preparing your defense from the prosecutor?

Lefcourt: None. The defendants have been deprived of every right to find out what the trial is about. They have made countless motions, numbering well over twenty. All have been denied. It's been four months of pretrial hearings. There's been wire-tapping which was based on information from an informer who's a lunatic, who has spent the last four months in mental institutions. That information was used to get wire-tap orders to listen to the phones and bug apartments of the Panthers. All illegal and all inviolation of the United States Constitution. There have been searches of Panthers' apartments without search warrants. Those searches are illegal and in violation of the 4th Amendment. There have been confessions beaten out of the defendants. When I say confessions I don't mean confessions to acts, I mean admissions that they were somewhere where they were charged to be or things like that. All these are in violation of the Constitution of the United States. The defendants have tried everything. They have made every conceivable motion. They have an absolute record on appeals for reversal. If they're convicted, the case should be reversed. It's a pattern now. It's a pattern in all these political trials. It's a pattern to get them to the lower courts. Get them at the trial level. Whether the case is reversed or not, they don't even care about it.

Is that it? I mean is it just that they don't care?

Lefcourt: No, they don't care. What they really care about is a long trial and the publicity stemming from it resulting in a conviction. When the trial is reversed, it's one day's news and they know that. The trial itself could be months of news. So with Spock, the Buffalo 9, the Chicago case, Huey Newton's case — all of them. The same kind of results. Conviction, reversal.

You spoke about informers. What role did the informer play in this case?

Lefcourt: He's not going to play a role in this case anymore. He was just used in the wire taps. He gave them information which is totally false. The information was false and the police know that and they have admitted that on the stand. They knew it from the beginning. He siad for instance, that the Black Panthers were being hired to murder Albert Shankar, who is the head of the teachers union who has had so much trouble with the black community here in New York. But the police used this to get a wire-tap order which would help in the indictments. He is not going to be used again. He was totally destroyed in court. But there will be a big bag full of agents, not informers. Informers are a different kind of person than agents. Informers usually operate on such motives as money. Agents of police departments or the CIA or Internal Revenue System are much more dedicated. They have worked undercover for years to gain credibility. They are used at a trial to wipe out certain people. We are going to have the biggest disclosure of agents in any case heretofore tried in New York. We expect more than half a dozen.

How many of the original Black Panther 21 have been let out of jail? On bail.

Lefcourt: Out of the original 21, three were never caught. I understand they are in Algeria. Thirteen are going to be coming to trial in the 21 case now. Another 3 have been severed from the case because of age (too young to be tried with adults). Another one was severed because of illness, the defendant Barry, who is an epileptic and was placed in the tombs, New York's famous hell-hole on $100,000 bail and had 14 epileptic seizures. When we brought habeous corpus procedures to get him out of jail we were delayed four months by the district attorney and when he was finally transferred to a hospital (still being under $100,000 bail) he was so sick that he was in a critical condition for three months. He lost 65 pounds and almost died.

There will be two different trials eventually. One will be adults who are not being tried because they have been severed because of illness or other reasons, and the other trial will be for the youths.

All 13 at once?

Lefcourt: Yes, all at once. That's a pretty tough sight in a courtroom because it's pretty wierd. It's very crowded in the courtroom. There's not much room to move around especially with fifty armed guards in the courtroom. The court building itself is an armed camp with hundreds of police stationed in houses behind the building for possible use; closed circuit TV filming of the building and police officers scattered in strategic locations. Adjoining the courtroom there's a small detachment of special tactical patrol force police that remain there in case anything happens within the courtroom.

How many have been let out on bail?

Lefcourt: Out of the 13 that are coming to trial, four have posted the hundred thousand dollar bail. That money was raised through the efforts of the Panther defense committee, which is by the way located at 11 West 16th Street in New York City. They have been raising the money for the bail and the Panther defense cases generally. It's called the Committee to Defend the Panthers. The four that were let out on bail represent the quality of the 21 as a whole. The others are still in jail. Unless the money is raised they'll stay there.

As a lawyer and a government person, what is next?,

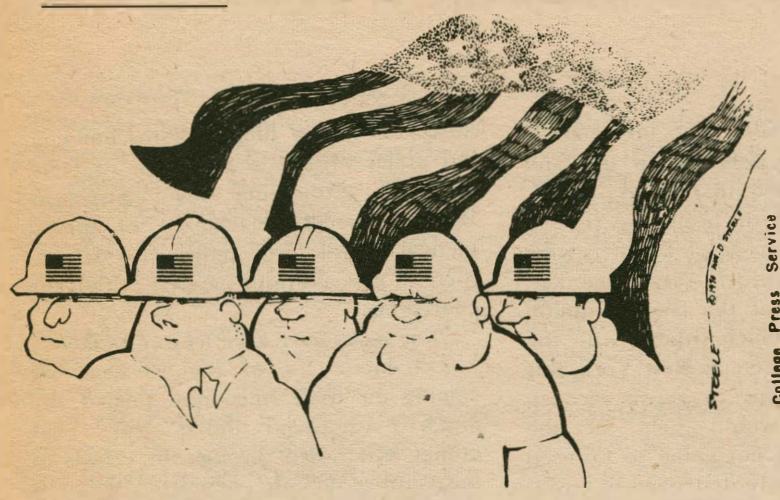
Lefcourt: What we have to understand with violence is I don't think violence is blowing up a mathematics building. That's really not violence. Violence would be defined by us as a system which allows children to wake up hungry in three-quarters of the earth, a system which allows 30 or 40 million black people in this country to remain in a slave status after 400 years of turmoil. A system that exploits workers, a system which operates solely on profits and thereby eliminates art, education, fun, from their definition of what work is. If there is no profit in anything it won't be done. That system is a violent system and that is really the definition of violence: A system that doesn't allow for change, that oppresses and represses its people; a system which defines individual freedom by how much money you have. A system which defines justice by how much money you have. That is violence. Any attempt to change that system should not be considered violent. I think people should understand that there is going to be turmoil in this country, that there is going to be activity in which people can get hurt but over all they should keep in mind that the reasons for the movement, the needs of the movement, and the need for change are primary. We must neutralize as much as we can, our parents and the liberals, and we must join as many forces as we can with us to try to combat the existing conditions.

What do you think is going to happen at the trial?

Lefcourt: I think it's going to be a long, fascinating, exciting trial. It will involve different kinds of events, different kinds of people on trial, every sophisticated government attacks, one in which everybody will learn from. I'm not a cynci. Whether or not we won, the case in the Supreme Court was a victory. Should we have won the Panthers would have been free. The fact that we lost, everybody in this country thinks about it and most young people understand exactly what forces were acting when the decision was reached not to consider the bail. So whether through the freedom of your clients or the education of others, they're both victories. I think the trial will be one of the most important in the nation's history and I hope it will be as successful in terms of education and support as the Chicago trial.

TRIVIA OF THE DAY---The first toilet paper was unbleached pearl-colored pure manila hemp paper made in 1857 by Joseph C. Gayetty of New York City, whose name was watermarked on each sheet. It sold at five hundred sheets for fifty cents and was known as "Gayetty's Medicated Paper---a perfectly pure article for the toilet and for the prevention of piles." ---from *The Pocket Book of Famous First Facts* by Joseph Kane.

Steele



"The Laird is my shepherd..."

Kirkland Committee Formed To Review Faculty Rehiring

BY RICHARD A. KAVESH

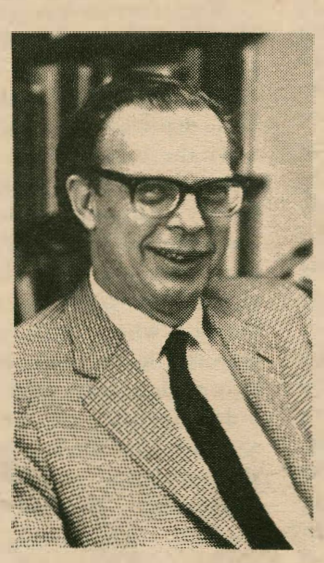
A faculty committee has been formed at Kirkland to consider and review the rehiring and status of the faculty here.

The committee, elected by the faculty-at-large last Friday, is chaired by Dean Carl Schneider, and includes two at-large representatives and one representative from each of Kirkland's four divisions.

"Most colleges, including Hamilton, have some sort of tenure and rehiring committee," said Schneider, "but this is our first experience with this sort of arrangement."

According to Schneider "the committee will serve an advisory function. Final decisions on rehiring, tenure, and other changes in faculty status are ultimately up to President Babbitt."

Schneider indicated that the faculty went on record as "wanting student evaluations to be considered and be part of the data to work with."



Dean Carl Schneider

Some Kirkland students have filled out the distributed questionnaires dealing with faculty evaluation. The student body for the most part, however, was apathetic, and the response was so small Schneider said, that "the results were insignificant." Schneider stressed that "we want to inject students into the decision-making process to get a broader and insightful view of the faculty. This, however, can only be done if the students respond."

Before the committee was set up, Kirkland had no permanent organization to deal with tenure and reappointment. Divisional chairmen would simply make recommendations to Dean Schneider, who in turn, would bring these to President Babbitt.

The committee members are: At-large, Miss Selma Burkom and Peter Marcy, Mr. Nathan Boxer of the Arts Division, Mr. William Hoffa of the humanities Division, Mr. Kenneth Howard of the Science Division, and Mr. Douglas Raybeek of the Social Science Division.

Six Hamilton Faculty Members Awarded Semester Fellowships

BY MARK WIECHMANN

The Hamilton Board of Trustees has awarded fellowships to faculty members which entitle them to full pay for one semester without teaching responsibilities.

Russell T. Blackwood III, Professor of Philosophy, will stay on the hill and do research into the nature of religion. This research will probably be put into publised form at a later date.

Professor of History Edwin B. Lee Jr. will travel to Tokoyo, Japan in order to study religion in modern Japan. He will publish several articles on this research.

Professor of German Otto K. Liedke will go to East Berlin amoung other places in Europe to study Brecht, the famous German playwright. Brecht is perhaps best noted for his "Three Penny Opera."

Stephen Bonta, Associate Professor of Music, will travel to Northern Italy, Austria and France to do archival research on Giovanni Legrenzi and 17th century instrumental music. This research will be the basis for a five book edition to be published by Harvard Press.

Assistant Professor of Religion Melvin B. Endy Jr. will pursue a study and publication of religious and ethical aspects of war and peace, especially in the context of American thought and historical development. In addition, he will complete revisions for publication of a study of the religious beliefs of William Penn and their political and social implications.

Stewart E. Butler, Assistant Professor of Economics, will travel with his family to Denmark in order to observe and research a socialistic economy. This will enable him to complete work for his doctoral thesis, and perhaps publish a book on his findings.

In the past, a faculty member had to teach for six or seven years in order to qualify for a fellowship. Mr. Butler and Mr. Endy are the first faculty members without this teaching background to be given fellowships. The purpose of this is to give faculty members with less tenure the opportunities enjoyed by the senior faculty.

LSD Produces Girls Says Seattle Doctor

SEATTLE (CPS) — Not chromosome damage and deformities but girl babies are the end result of LSD-taking pregnant women, according to a University prediatrics professor.

Dr. David W. Smith discussed his theories during a recent symposium sponsored by the University's School of Social Work. His findings came about as a result of a study completed by himself and Dr. John Aase (formerly of Washington, now living in Alaska).

In their research the two doctors studied 10 babies born to mothers who had taken LSD during pregnancy. As a control they also examined a group of 10 babies from mothers who had never taken LSD. Their findings showed that none of the 20 infants displayed birth defects, nor was there any discernable chromosome damage. The only outstanding difference between the two groups was that the "LSD babies" were all girls.

"The mathematical probabilities of that occuring by chance are rather slim," said Dr. Smith. "But that doesn't mean that it couldn't happen."

Dr. Smith said he was critical of past research done on the effects of LSD on chromosomes and the unborn fetus because of actual evidence from these studies has been extrapolated far beyond what was actually observed. He stressed that the findings from his study were also quite rudimentary and conclusions should not be carried too far beyond the actual observations of the study. "With LSD you have a situation where everyone is so interested in finding as many things wrong with it as possible, that objective research becomes rather difficult."

The first research which concluded that LSD might cause chromosome damage in human beings was done with white blood cells in a "test tube" situation. Pure LSD was placed directly upon the lymphocytes and the result was "chromosome breakage" in some of the cells. However, Dr. Smith explained that the same effect can be achieved with aspirin, caffeine and many other substances.

Soon after this study a doctor in New York published findings which showed that, out of five babies whose mothers had taken LSD during pregnancy, two had signs of chromosome damage. "About two percent of all babies are born with some type of malformation anyway," Dr. Smith said. "Without baseline (comparison between LSD babies and total number of babies observed) it is difficult to make use of this type of information."

Dr. Smith said he became more interested in the results of his own study after he read an unrelated report on the offsprings of schizophrenic parents. He said that in this study, all mothers who showed psychotic symptoms within one month after conception had girl babies.

Because there are similarities between schizophrenia and the symptoms of having taken LSD, Dr. Smith said he thinks there may be a connection as to why they both cause the rejection of the XY (male) fetus.

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Black Union Given Funds For Cultural Programs

BY DAVE NATHANS

Black Union President Humphrey Polanen '71 said the Black Union has received appropriations from various campus organizations "to finance programs and presentations designed to enrich the entire college community."

Polanen said, "Last year members of the Hamilton and Kirkland faculties were solicited by the late Professor Charles C. Adler, Jr., for funds to be used to help establish the Afro-American Cultural Center. In addition to the $273 collected, an anonymous gift of $300 was received."

Most of this money was used in supplying the Center's library and in sponsoring a speaker from Harvard College, jointly with CORE and Utica College's Black Students' organization, during the strike last year.

The Hamilton College Student Senate is considering allocating funds to the Black Union; such proposals have been rejected by the Senate in the past two years.

The Lecture Committee, headed by Speech Professor Charles L. Todd, has allocated an undetermined amount to the Black Union for the financing of speakers on various areas of the black experience. According to both Mr. Todd and Polanen, these speakers will help compensate for the lack of Afro-American content in the curricula at both Colleges.

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The Ultimate In Population Control?

DURHAM, N.H. (CPS) -- "Of course, if you blew it, all that would happen is that humans would disappear."

So says Dr. Richard Schreiber, University of New Hampshire Professor of Botany, telling of the possible disadvantages of his proposal to use a virus to control population growth. He thinks the hazard is well worth the risk. "The way we're going now we're going to destroy every live form on earth, including us," he concludes.

Schreiber is convinced that the population problem is going to produce mass famine ("150 million people or so") within the next 15 years, and that in any case, the by-products of too many people will bring about the ecological death of the planet.

The only solution he can see is to release a virus into the air which would make all women infertile by interfering with the reproductive process. At the same time that was done, he says, an antidote, probably in the form of a shot, would be made freely available throughout the world.

"Don't you see how moral this would be? he asks. "For the first time every baby would be a wanted baby. People would have to decide to have a baby, instead of having one by accident."

Schreiber, a molecular biologist, says it is possible to develop a virus which would go into cells and inhibit one part of the female reproductive process. It would do this by preventing the production of an enzyme which would normally produce the next step in the process.

The antidote would be the enzyme which the virus prevented. Since the virus would permanently attach itself to the cell, it would be passed on genetically to babies that were born. In other words, no woman could ever have a baby without taking the antidote, which Schreiber thinks should be made to last for two to three months.

The virus would spread "like Asian flu," says Schreiber. It would spread across the globe through air currents and by personal contact.

The antidote would be administered by the United Nations or some international organization, which would make it freely available to all women. If the government of some country refused to allow distribution to all women who wanted it, the UN would merely pull all out until the government came around. Faced with the extinction of the country's people in one generation, Schreiber figures the government would come around.

Unlike the pill, which has caused various unexpected problems such as blood clots, the virus would only attack the specific process that it was designed to prevent, the scientist says. If the virus changed forms, as viruses sometimes do, he says it would become useless and the woman would be fertile again. Nothing else would happen.

It is certainly possible to make a virus that would only affect primates, Schreiber says, and virologists assure him that they could probably develop one that would only affect humans. This is necessary since animals would not come in for their antidote shots.

Schreiber concedes his solution is extreme, but sees it as the only alternative so far offered. He speaks of a global population problem which birth control techniques, because they are unsure and voluntary, cannot solve. "The solution has to be involuntary," he says.

Now the world population is greater than 3½ billion, he says, and will double in 35 years at current rates. But he doesn't think that will happen, simply because the world food supply is already too small for the current population.

You know him,
but have you ever been to his house?

Sure, you got through Shakespeare in class. You can even quote lines from his plays.

But have you ever walked down the streets where he walked? Like Henley Street where he was born. Or visited Hall's Croft, the home of his daughter Susanna? Or some of the other homes he held dear? Because only then can you trulyunderstand the man and his times.

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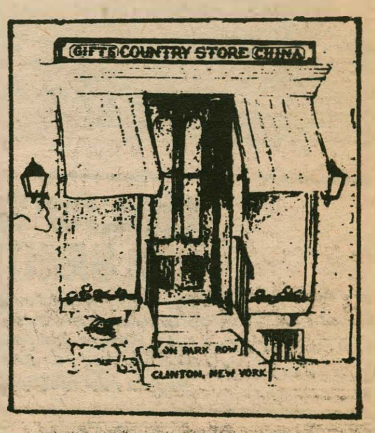


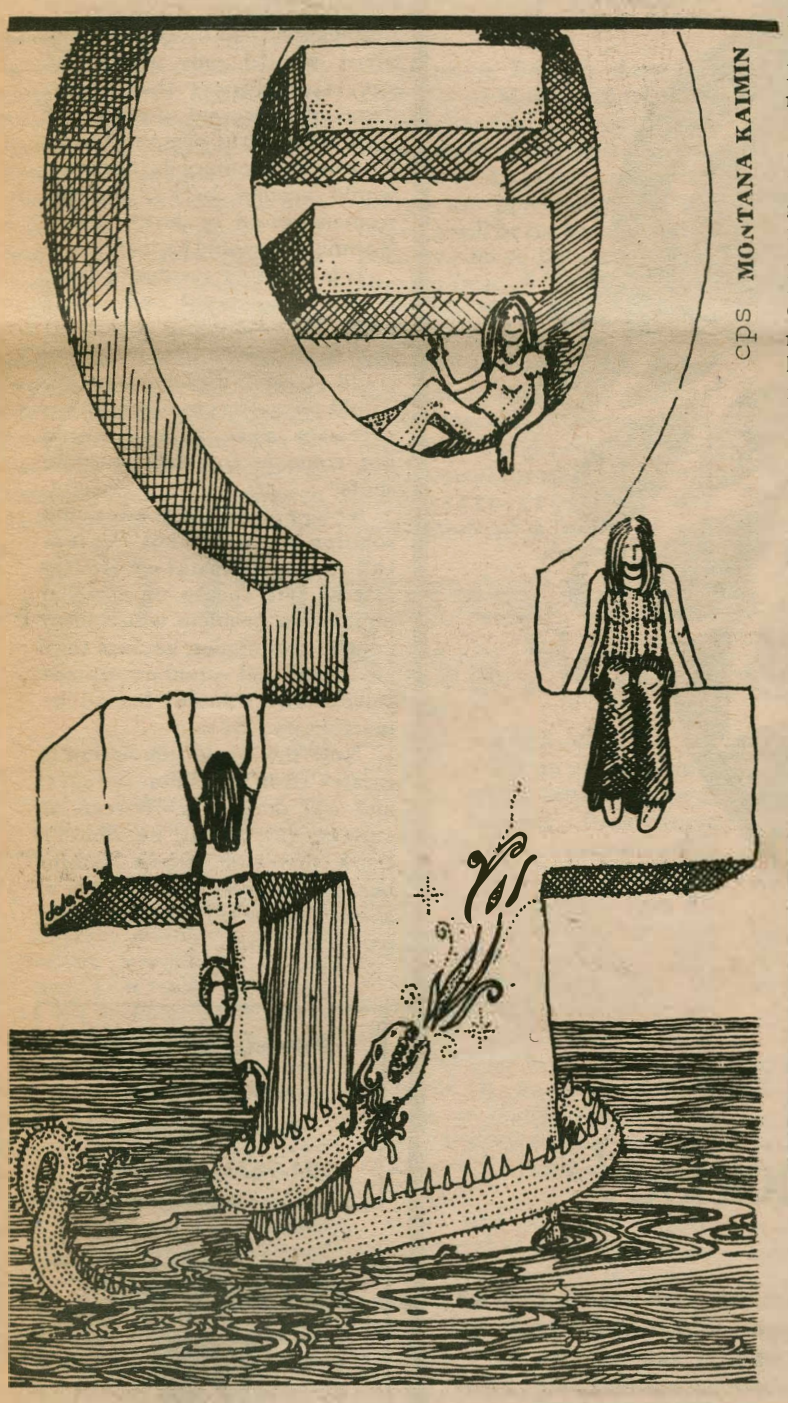
the SPECTATOR

From the Bench

The original purpose of this column is to make others on the Hill aware of the sacrifice the athletes and coaches of Hamilton make, and the contributions they give, as a group, to the college community. We feel they often go unrecognized.

Too often spectators are entertained by an athletic contest, and they fail to realize the long hours of practice and drills that went into the effort. The football team, for instance, must curtail their vacation by two weeks in order to practice and be able to represent Hamilton well on the gridiron. The same goes for swimming and basketball, as their season lasts about five months. The hockey team this year is returning Christmas night in order to prepare for a holiday tournament. The athletes and coaches realize the great sacrifices they make, and it would be easy to back out. Yet, they do it willingly becuase they believe in Hamilton and its athletic program.

The members of all of our teams and the coaches, who put in long hours to make the teams of Hamilton what they are, do not ask for much. All they ask is for the support of the students, faculty, and administration in order to validate the belief they firmly hold in athletics at Hamilton.



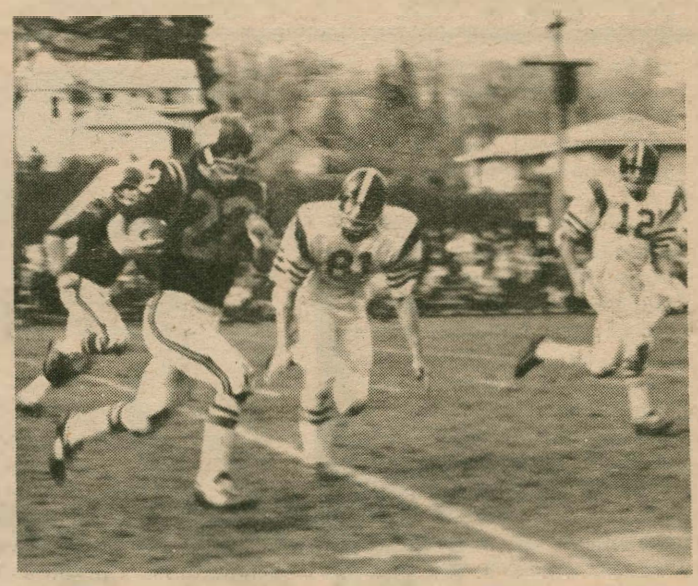
Alfred Stages Strong Show, Defeats Continentals; 50-0

BY MARK RICE

The Alfred game last Saturday is one that the Hamilton Continentals can erase from their memories forever. Totally unwilling to devote twenty-four hours of their time to travel and to compete against Alfred University, the team just did not want to be on the field that Saturday afternoon, and the results showed it. The Continentals certainly did not display the stubborn defense and explosive offense that has harrassed so many of the more powerful teams throughout this fall. Courageous efforts and outstanding plays were few and far between.

Throughout the years Hamilton teams have gained the respect of the fans wherever they have competed, regardless of the outcome. Unfortunately, the Continentals were unable to gain the respect of the Alfred fans. Wine bottles, beer cans, and exploding cherry bombs hurled down on the Continental's bench were almost reminiscent of some of our hockey games. An athletic team is supposed to ignore the fans, but Alfred's obnoxious behavior made this all but impossible.

This small grievance is not written to belittle the Alfred team. They were good, damn good, and if they were not the number one small college team they were supposed to be, the Continentals sure made them worthy of that rank. This was the first time the Blues have been completely outclassed this season. The Continentals have faced big teams, but Alfred was strong and fast, as well as big;



A Forgettable Moment

just too much for the smaller Continental linemen to handle. The Saxons were led by an outstanding quarterback, who was content to throw long all afternoon to one of his speedy receivers, who found the Continental secondary almost non-existent.

The score (50-0), however, was not a true or clear indication of the game. Thee Blues did have several moments of their own. They drove three times within the Saxons' ten yard line only to be denied a well earned score, and once on the home team's goal line after a questionable call by the referee. If the Continentals had been playing football, 40-20 might have beenen a better indication of the game.

By the time the clock had run out the Blues were more than contented to leave the field and drive away from such an inhospitable place.

Unfortunately, the Alfred game was a costly one for the Hillmen. Defensive lineman Joe Reagan was lost for the rest of the season with a broken hand, and coupled with the loss of Larry Williams against Wesleyan, the defense will have to come up with some stellar individual performances against a tough ball control team.

This weekend the Continentals wind-up their season with a home game against traditional rival Union College. The incentives this weekend are many, and the team has already put back together much of the lost spirit and self-respect after last week's humiliation.

Harriers Place Third In Championship

BY DENNIS OAKES

Hamilton's harriers finished in third place, last Saturday, at the 21st Annual New York Track and Field Association Championships. Both Tom Carr and Ken Judson finished in the top ten to lead the team to its score of 116 points. Thirteen teams competed in the meet on a cool, clear day at the State University at Buffalo.

The meet was won by Brockport State. Rod Williams of Brockport won the race with a time of 29 minutes 10.3 seconds. Tom Carr was sixth and covered the 5.6 mile course in 29 minutes and 52 seconds. Ken Judson was only 20 seconds behind Carr, and in ninth place.

Freshman Paul Ford ran very well and finished in 24th place (31:06). Hamilton's two remaining scorers were Marc Pueron, in 30th place, and Jim Bilik who took 47th.

Although only the first five men actually score, two other freshmen ran in the varsity race for Hamilton, Dave Carlisle finished in 58th place and Dave Hertzog was in 76th.

The fine third place finish in the State Championships capped off an outstanding season. The team was undefeated during the regular season.

At a meeting of the cross-country team this week Ken Judson was elected captain of next year's squad.

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